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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	Sonakshi Saxena		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	39215
Center		Date	2/9/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Tribal art in India generally reflects the creative energy found in rural areas that acts as an undercurrent to the craftsmanship. Explain with reference to the Worli and Gond paintings. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जनजातीय कला सामान्यत: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली उस सृजनात्मक ऊर्जा को प्रतिबिम्बित करती है जो जनजातीय लोगों को शिल्पकारिता के लिए प्रेरित करती है। वार्ली और गोंड चित्रकलाओं के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India has a rich & diverse history of tribal art & culture with influences being seen in art, music, dancing etc

Tribal art generally has some common features :-

1. Uses local, household or basic materials.
2. Themes are based on nature & everyday life.

Worli

1. By Warli Tribe in Maharashtra
2. Painted with white ~~obtai~~ colour. Obtained from rice
3. Human & animal paintings. Hunting scenes, harvest scenes etc.

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Gond

1. Gond tribe of Madhya Pradesh
2. Mostly done on walls
2. Paintings of nature, worship of nature & life around.
3. Natural dyes used

From the above examples, it can be seen that tribal paintings are an outlet for creative energies in rural areas which informs their craftsmanship. These are part of our heritage & should be promoted to be visible & available to a wider audience so that tribal people can uplifted.

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2. Though it had its achievements, the exclusion of Indians from the system was a key feature of judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि कॉर्नवॉलिस द्वारा आरंभ किए गए न्यायिक सुधारों की अपनी उपलब्धियां थीं, तथापि इस व्यवस्था से भारतीयों का बाहर रखा जाना इसकी एक मुख्य विशेषता थी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Cornwallis undertook many key reforms during his tenure as governor general, transforming administrative & judicial framework.

Judicial reforms

1. Separation of powers as collectors were divested of judicial powers
2. Appointment of district judges with judicial power.
3. Provincial courts appointed as appellate body for Civil matters.
4. For criminal matters, abolition of Faujdari adalat & setting up of ~~Dist~~ Circuit Courts as appellate body.

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The reforms had some merit :-

1. Rule of law sought to be established
2. Separation of power
3. ~~Uniform~~ Common judicial system for all
4. Some uniformity in laws & punishments
5. System made more accessible

However, the control ~~conde~~ of British was still ~~so~~ unchecked. Indians were not part of the system with most positions being reserved for British only. The idea behind the same was to ~~esta~~ consolidate British control. Moreover, Indians were considered inferior & not suited to hold office.

Hence, the judicial reforms were marked by exclusion of Indians

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3. Outline the course of the revolutionary movement in the Indian freedom struggle during the 1920s and 1930s, paying special attention to the contributions of Bhagat Singh. **(150 words) 10**

भगत सिंह के योगदान पर विशेष बल देते हुए, 1920 और 1930 के दशक के दौरान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन की कार्यप्रणाली को रेखांकित कीजिए।

The second phase of revolutionary movement in India began in 1920's & 30's. The withdrawal of non-cooperation movement and slow progress of national movement motivated youth to take to extremist measures.

Some events & features are as follows:-

1. New associations like HRA were formed.
2. Direct attacks on British resources & institutions were carried out e.g. Kakori robbery, Chittagong armoury raid etc.
3. The movement acquired socialist ideological dimensions

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eg. formation of HSRA.

One of the major contributors to this was Bhagat Singh.

(1) He led formation of HSRA.

(2) He promoted Marxist ideology in the movement & defined independence to include ~~economic~~ equal control over resources

(3) Undertook many revolutionary acts like murdering Saunders, throwing bomb in assembly & courted arrest

(4) Undertook ~~hunger~~ hunger strike for prison reforms

~~Th~~ The activities of revolutionaries and especially Bhagat Singh, hence, helped spread message of independence & inspired many in the national movement.

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4. The Marshall Plan was important in the recovery of the European states from the aftermath of the Second World War. However, it also became a crucial factor in the creation of two Europes i.e. East and West. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत यूरोपीय राष्ट्रों को पुनर्जीवित करने में मार्शल योजना महत्वपूर्ण थी। हालांकि, यह दो यूरोप (अर्थात् पूर्वी और पश्चिमी यूरोप) के सृजन में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक बन गया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Post World War II, Europe was in shambles as it had been the active theatre of war. To help European recovery, the USA developed a scheme called Marshall Plan to revive its allies like Britain, France etc. I

Benefits to Europe

1. Helped in rebuilding economies and industries
2. Helped strengthen relationship with USA
3. Stopped large scale hunger & poverty post war.
4. Led to integration of Europe, giving impetus to formation of European Economic Community {EEC} & later EU.

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However, this also had a major role in creating two Europes - East & West :-

① USA aid was also meant to stop Communism from gaining influence. Western Europe was under its aid & influence but Eastern Europe was not. This created a divide.

② The Plan promoted capitalist System which further led Soviet Union to intensify Communism in Eastern Europe

③ The Western European countries were better developed than Eastern & the plan further exacerbated this difference.

The competition between USA & USSR therefore led to a division in Europe with countries having to pick sides in the conflict.

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5. Examine the causes behind the existence of bonded labour in contemporary India. Also, discuss the steps that should be taken for its redress. **(150 words) 10**

समकालीन भारत में बंधुआ मजदूरी की विद्यमानता के अंतर्निहित कारणों की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके निवारण हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Bonded labour refers to the practice of persons being forced to work for certain persons or organizations for generations in ~~lieu~~ lieu of debt, ~~or~~ family circumstances etc.

Causes

1. Low income & poverty forcing people to take unsustainable debt obligations.
2. Cultural traditions of bonded labour practice esp. in rural areas.
3. Poor implementation of laws like Bonded Labour Prohibition Act.
4. Low awareness among people about their rights.

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(5) Low skill level of labourers who hence prefer to remain where they are rather than seek alternative employment

(6) Social power being in hands of moneylenders, landowners etc.

Steps

(1) Implementation & strengthening of laws banning Bonded labour.

(2) Promoting access to formal credit

(3) Developing targetted rehabilitation plans as per skills of persons

(4) Encourage formalisation of labour force and provision of social security benefits to help in difficult circumstances

This could help in eradicating the practice

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6. State the factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs by the youth. What measures can be taken to address this issue? **(150 words) 10**

युवाओं द्वारा मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन आरम्भ करने अथवा उसे जारी रखने के जोखिम को बढ़ाने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

India is a young country and to enhance its demographic dividend, it is necessary to protect the youth from exploitation. One major risk is drug abuse. Many states like Punjab, northeast etc are facing this problem.

Factors enhancing risk

1. Easy availability as India lies between major drug producing regions i.e. Golden crescent, golden triangle.
2. Media, movies TV shows promoting drug culture as social status enhancer.
3. Peer pressure
4. Unemployment & consequent

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dissatisfaction among youth.

(5) No proper system of rehabilitation

(6) Improper enforcement of laws.

Measures

(1) Proper border patrol to stop inflow of drugs.

(2) Destigmatise the issue & identifying drug addiction as a health concern.

(3) Developing proper rehabilitation centres & programmes

(4) Identifying vulnerable persons & places and conducting awareness programmes there.

(5) Use media & NGOs to spread information about the issue

(6) Promote educational, physical & cultural activities to engage youth.

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7. Critically analyze the impact of globalization on culture in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत के संदर्भ में संस्कृति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Globalisation is the process of free flow of goods, services, ideas and people across borders. It has greatly impacted culture in India.

Positive impact

(1) Focus on individual rights & capabilities with reduced focus on caste, religion etc promoting intermarriage and other interactions

(2) Advancement in use of English and hence more global opportunities

(3) ~~Indegenes~~ Hybridization of culture as Indian practices get mixed with & modify western culture to create new

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fusions, eg. Use of 'Hinglish', wearing Kurtas with jeans, food being Indianised like Aloo tikki burger.

Negative impacts

① The breakdown of traditional family structures leads to increased isolation & loneliness as well as lack of care for old age persons.

② more prominence to western practices & fans in fields of ~~art~~ literature, dance etc.

③ Reduced ~~scale~~ ~~of~~ share of traditional, small scale cottage industries in handicrafts.

In order to maintain a balance, there is a need to adopt western practices as well as support Indian ones to develop a harmonious system.

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8. Giving a brief account of distribution of cotton textile industry in India, identify the factors responsible for localization of this industry in Ahmedabad–Mumbai–Pune region. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अहमदाबाद-मुंबई-पुणे क्षेत्र में इस उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

Cotton textile is one of the major industries in India contributing to GDP and employment generation.

Distribution

① Western India – Maharashtra & Gujarat are major centres with Mumbai, Pune, Ahmedabad, Surat etc.

② Southern India – South cotton is especially famous with Coimbatore, Madurai in Tamil Nadu & Mysore, Belgaum in Karnataka.

③ Central – MP & UP are important locations with Indore & Varanasi respectively.

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(4) Eastern - West Bengal ~~in~~ Howrah, Murshidabad are centres.

Factors for location in Ahmedabad - Mumbai - Pune.

(1) Easy availability of cotton as it is grown in this black soil region.

(2) Easy acess to markets in Maharashtra & Gujarat.

(3) Cheap labour

(4) Capital abundance as this is prosperous region.

(5) Historical location of Industries post pre-independence

(6) Demand sustainability as climate supports cotton wear

(7) Easy export facilities.

Thus, a major proportion of cotton textiles come from this region

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9. How do increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impact coastal and marine ecosystems? Highlight various measures that can be taken for protection and restoration of such vulnerable ecosystems. **(150 words) 10**

ग्रीन हाउस गैसों (GHG) के उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि, तटीय एवं समुद्री पारितंत्र को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? ऐसे सुभेद्य पारितंत्रों के संरक्षण तथा पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Increasing GHG emissions have an adverse impact on Ocean & marine ecosystems:-

1. Increas ocean acidification affecting ~~marine~~ corals, ~~molluscs~~ shellfish etc.
2. Rise in ocean temperature affecting survival rates of marine animals
3. Rise in sea levels causing coastal flooding, Submergence of low lying cities, islands etc.
4. Erosion of beaches etc. increasing vulnerability to cyclones.

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Measures to be taken

1. Properly develop & implement Coastal Regulation Zone guidelines.
2. Establish marine protected areas
3. Support research into mitigating effects of global warming on oceans
4. Promote sustainable development policies in coastal areas.
5. Involve local communities and develop their ~~indegenous~~ own practices to protect environment.

These steps can help restore & protect damaged & vulnerable coastal areas.

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10. Explain the phenomenon of a Polar Vortex. Also, comment on the reasons as to why tropical areas as south as Florida have been witnessing sub-zero temperatures in recent years. **(150 words) 10**

ध्रुवीय भंवर (पोलर वोर्टेक्स) की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारणों की भी विवेचना कीजिए कि क्यों फ्लोरिडा जैसे दक्षिणवर्ती उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों तक में हाल के वर्षों में शून्य से भी कम तापमान देखने को मिल रहा है।

Polar vortex is a low pressure area around the north & south pole. It helps keep the cold air locked in the region & prevents its flow outwards.

Sometimes, during winters, this system becomes less stable and weakens, thus sending cold air downwards, significantly reducing temperatures. This is called polar vortex events.

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It is due to these polar vortex events that tropical areas such as south of Florida are seeing sub zero temperatures

The increasing intensity of these vortex events is being attributed to:

1. Increase in GHG emissions & global warming
2. Weakening of jet stream winds.

This affects formation and intensity of polar vortexes.

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11. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature is devotional poetry which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे सशक्त प्रवृत्ति भक्ति काव्य है, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं पर हावी रही। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Medieval Indian literature is characterised by growth of regional languages & reduction in dominance of Sanskrit, Persian in colloquial use.

This is attributed to rise of Bhakti poetry. The Bhakti saints promoted love & devotion to God through songs & music. They used local languages for this purpose and the result was the development of body of literature in these local languages. Starting from South, this can be seen in

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all regional languages :-

(1) Tamil developed through verses of Alwars & Nayenars.

(2) Basavanna's Vachana in Kannada are said to have developed the language.

(3) Marathi can be traced to verses of Tukaram which were very popular.

(4) Narsi Mehta wrote Vaishnav hymns in Gujarati.

(5) Punjabi was used for devotional hymns by Guru Nanak & his Successors.

(6) Hindi was enriched by numerous Bhakti saints Kabir's dohas, Bhajans of

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Surdas & Mirabai as well as Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas were extremely popular.

(7) Epics like Kamban's Ramayana in Tamil were also widely listened to.

(8) Amir Khusro's nazams and qawallis were in Hindi & Urdu

Thus, devotional poetry formed the major portion of local language literature. This further gave impetus to other trends like heroic poetry, love ballads etc. in the medieval period.

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12. Discuss the major changes introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and its significance as a historical landmark in the Indian freedom struggle. **(250 words) 15**

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए प्रमुख परिवर्तनों और भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना के रूप में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Government of India Act 1919 are also referred to as Montague - Chelmsford Reforms and were enacted after World War I as a response to demand for Constitutional reform by Indians

Changes

(1) Dyarchy ~~on~~ with reserved & transferred subjects introduced in provinces.

(2) ~~More~~ Attempt at reducing centralisation by making provincial & local govt. more responsible.

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(3) Bicameralism in Central assembly.

(4) Direct elections

(5) Expansion of communal electorates to Sikhs, Christians etc.

(6) Enhanced Indian representation in Council

(7) Separated central & provincial budget.

While some changes were positive, measures such as dyarchy, were not very effective.

However, despite this, the Act is considered a major landmark in the

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Indian national movement :-

(1) The dissatisfaction with the Act led to further realisation of non-effectiveness of moderate means of agitation.

(2) It gave impetus to launch of Rowlatt Satyagrah & non cooperation movement.

(3) It led to expansion of communal electorates through communal award in 1932

(4) This formed the basis of Simon Commission report & Govt. of India Act 1935.

Thus, the Act laid foundation for self government & provincial autonomy.

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13. Multiple factors allowed the British to gain control over India. In this context, highlighting the main developments, trace the course of British conquest of India from 1757 to 1856. **(250 words) 15**

विविध कारकों ने अंग्रेजों को भारत पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने में सफलता प्रदान की। इस संदर्भ में, प्रमुख घटनाक्रमों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, 1757 से 1856 तक अंग्रेजों के भारत विजय की कार्यवाही की रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The British had arrived in the country as traders & merchants with intention of advancing trade. However, ~~over~~ over time, they gained control over India. The first major development was Battle of Plassey in 1757 after which British controled Bengal.

Various factors contributed to the consolidation of British in India:-

(I) Political instability

(1) Decline of central authority like mughal rule.

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(2) In fighting among various regional rulers like Marathas, Hyderabad, Mysore etc

(3) Lack of ~~than~~ strong leaders.

Development – Through Anglo-Mysore, Anglo Maratha wars, Anglo Sikh wars etc. British conquered their respective kingdoms.

(II) British policies

Various strategies were used to wrest control from Indian rulers:

(1) Subsidiary alliance of Wellesley led to effective transfer of many kingdoms

(2) Doctrine of Lapse by Dalhousie led to ~~[illegible]~~

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annexation of Jhansi, Satara etc.

(III) Economic factors

① Control over resources led to further consolidation

② Allowed maintenance of strong armed forces.

Development - gave victory to British in wars with other European powers like France.

Apart from these, the British utilised their strong, trained army as well as strategies to develop new modes of conquest.

The result of all this was that with annexation of Awadh in 1856 on grounds of mismanagement, the British control over India was complete.

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14. Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987. Mentioning its important provisions, provide a critical assessment of this accord. **(250 words) 15**

उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए, जिसके तहत 1987 में भारत-श्रीलंका शांति समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, इस समझौते का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The Indo-Sri Lanka peace accord was signed to try and resolve insurgency in Sri Lanka.

Background

- Sri Lanka has a Sinhalese majority & Tamil minority
- Due to majoritarian policies, Tamils felt alienated and some formed the militant group LTTE to fight for a Tamil Land
- Indian Tamils were in favour of India doing something to help Tamils in Sri Lanka

Hence accord was negotiated.

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Accord

- Signed between PM Rajiv Gandhi & Sri Lankan President Jayewardhane in 1987
- Called for greater devolution of power to provinces through provincial ~~Coun~~ councils
- Withdrawal of Sri Lankan troops & help of Indian troops if needed.
- Tamil majority regions to be merged into single province.

The Accord had some benefits:

1. Provided framework of representation to Tamils
2. Expanded India's presence in world stage.
3. Sought to promote peace

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in the region.

Limitations

1. LTTE was not part of accords & hence not very effective.
2. No actual devolution of powers.
3. Losses to Indian peacekeeping forces who faced resentment from Sri Lankans.

Hence, while it was an ambitious effort to secure peace, it could only have limited impact & civil war in Sri Lanka continued.

~~to count losses~~

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15. With India becoming increasingly urban and the urban poor increasing in number, it is imperative that the challenges they face be addressed urgently. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में हो रहे द्रुत शहरीकरण और शहरी गरीबों की बढ़ती संख्या के साथ ही, यह अत्यावश्यक हो गया है कि इनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का तत्काल समाधान किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to 2011 census, about 31.2% of India's population lives in urban areas. This no. is only expected to grow to about 50% in 2050.

A consequence of this rise is the commensurate rise in urban poverty. Many people ~~live in~~ face acute form of deprivations & face numerous challenges :-

(I) Infrastructure

(1) No proper housing. About 17-18% ~~live in~~ of urban population lives in slums.

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(2) No safe drinking water or sanitation facilities.

(3) Unsafe & old constructions.

(4) Poor implementation of laws.

(II) Economic

(1) Limited employment options.

(2) Mostly informal sector work.

(3) Low skill levels & hence low wages.

(III) Social

(1) Inadequate health & education facilities

(2) No social security

(3) Dissatisfaction leading to alcoholism, rise in crime etc

(4) Exploitation of women

These challenges need to be addressed in order

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to carry out holistic development, prevent rise of crime, reduce income inequalities & promote a safe & healthy living environment.

In this light, there is a need to :-

1. Implement schemes like PMAY, Smart cities mission, AMRUT etc. in their full spirit
2. Develop urban planning models accounting for rise in population, migration etc.
3. Account for climate change & disaster-resilient infrastructure.
4. Carry out skill development & promote formal employment.
5. Provide social security.

This can help meet challenges

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16. Violations of women's sexual and reproductive health rights are often deeply engrained in societal values and traditions. Comment.

(250 words) 15

महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का उल्लंघन प्राय: सामाजिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं में गंभीरतापूर्वक अंतर्निविष्ट हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Sexual & reproductive health ~~is essential~~ promotion is essential for a dignified life for women.

However, these rights are repeatedly violated in society ~~due~~ in ~~a~~ many forms:

1. Sexual assault & rape
2. Unwanted pregnancies
3. Unsafe abortions
4. Lack of acess to contraceptives.

The roots of such violations can be traced to the patriarchal society where culture & traditions are designed to control

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women :-

① ~~The~~ Women are restricted ~~too~~ ~~reap~~ in society as Childbearing agents, leading to multiple & unwanted pregnancies without consent of women.

② Child care is also considered domain of ~~non~~ only mothers

③ Sex-selective abortions are ~~a~~ against law & hence carried out through unsafe means.

④ Taboos on speaking about menstruation lead to unhygenic & harmful practices.

⑤ Deskite no such requirement in law, abortions ~~requires~~ ~~consent~~ are not carried out without consent of male members, affecting autonomy of women.

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(6) Contraception is considered responsibility of woman despite it being more difficult & harmful than male contraception practices.

(7) Practices like female genital mutilation are carried out to control women.

In this light, there is a need to spread awareness & sensitise people to the sexual & reproductive health rights of women. Many schemes like SABLA, Beti Bacho Beti Padhao etc are working in this regard. More initiatives need to be taken so that women can lead a life with autonomy & dignity

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17. What do you understand by the term Land Degradation Neutrality? Highlight its significance and the steps required to achieve it.

(250 words) 15

भू-निम्नीकरण तटस्थता पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं इसे प्राप्त करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Land Degradation Neutrality refers to a situation where amount & quality of resources on land which are necessary to ensure food security & ecosystem services are either increasing or are stable. This would counter any degradation & maintain the quality of land.

Significance

(1) Stops environmental degradation.

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(2) Reduces economic losses expected due to land degradation.

(3) Helps mitigate effects of climate change through carbon sinks.

(4) Maintains quality of land to ensure food production necessary to meet demands of rising population.

(5) Prevent soil erosion, loss of soil biodiversity etc.

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Steps to achieve it:-

1. Undertake proper planning based on landscape approach involving all stakeholders.
2. Give focus on practices of indegenous communities
3. Make farming practices Sustainable through reduction in use of fertilizers, multiple cropping etc.
4. Afforestation
5. Promote groundwater recharge techniques
6. Develop proper policies & instruments for implementation.

These would help in achieving Land Degradation Neutrality

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18. State the geographical and economic importance of Hindukush-Himalayan region. How are the critical geographical features of this region changing and what possible consequences will it have? **(250 words) 15**

हिंदुकुश-हिमालय क्षेत्र के भौगोलिक एवं आर्थिक महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भौगौलिक विशेषताएं किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हो रही हैं और इनके संभावित परिणाम क्या हो सकते हैं?

The Hindu Kush Himalayan region is referred to as Third Pole due to its extensive snow & glacier cover. It spreads over 8 countries in Himalayan region

Geographic importance

(1) Has some of the highest mountain peaks like Everest, K_2 etc

(2) Is source of major rivers in Asia - Indus, Ganga etc

(3) ~~Protects~~ Influences Climate & monsoon in Subcontinent.

(4) Supports ~~[illegible]~~ biodiversity in

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the region

Economic

1. The rivers serve as major irrigation & hydropower generation sources.
2. Supports agriculture in many countries through river systems.
3. Provides tourism opportunities.

However, the region is facing a severe threat from climate change. As per ICIMOD report, even if temp. rise is restricted to 1.5°C, more than a third of glaciers in the region will be gone by 2100.

Changes

1. Glaciers are melting and being fragmented.

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(2) The mass of ice & snow is reducing

(3) Increased melting is increasing river flow.

Consequences

(1) Glacial lake outbursts & consequent floods leading to loss of life & ~~property~~ property.

(2) Flooding due to increased water levels in rivers.

(3) Reduced water supply in long term.

(4) Erratic rainfall patterns.

(5) Destruction of habitat of animals like snow leopard.

(6) Sea level rise.

There is thus a need to stop this through mitigation efforts & international cooperation

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19. What is the most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism? Discuss the factors behind its variation temporally and spatially. **(250 words) 15**

पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व की घटना के पीछे सर्वाधिक स्वीकृत कारण क्या है? कालिक और स्थानिक रूप से इसके परिवर्तन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Earth acts like a large magnet due to a magnetic field that surrounds it. This serves as protection from solar winds.

Reason for magnetism

The Earth has molten iron and liquid metals in its ~~core~~ outer core. While inner core is solid.

The motion of the liquid materials in

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the outer core causes formation of electric current & consequently a magnetic field.

The magnetic field is constantly changing i.e. shift in position of magnetic north & south pole, flipping of poles i.e. reversals etc

Factors for change

① Changes in sunspot cycle from sun

② Different amount of solar radiations coming from sun

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(3) Variation in ultraviolet rays received by earth.

(4) Volcanic ~~ex~~ eruptions on earth

(5) Distribution of magnetic rock on Earth.

Therefore, ~~both~~ factors on earth as well as solar system affect earth's magnetism.

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20. Explain Walker Circulation. Discuss how it influences Indian Monsoon. **(250 words) 15**

वॉकर परिसंचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारतीय मानसून को कैसे प्रभावित करता है।

The Walker circulation ~~is~~ describes the east - west circulation of air in the Pacific Ocean

The continous movement of rising air in west & sinking air in East creates the phenomenon.

This has an affect on sea temperatures as well as Indian monsoon.

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Walker circulation ~~explains~~ contributes to the El Nino-Southern Oscillation phenomenon.

El Nino

During El Nino, walker circulation is weakened. This leads to trade winds being weakened or reversed, leading to weaker Indian monsoon

La Nina

During La Nina, Walker circulation is stronger. This

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leads to stronger winds, more moisture & hence stronger monsoon.

The Walker Circulation also has an effect on Indian Ocean Dipole.

Therefore, the changes in walker circulation have an effect on Indian monsoon in both positive & negative ways.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1437)

Name of Candidate	SONAKSHI SAXENA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	39215
Center		Date	20-8-19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Illustrate how pressure groups have emerged as a strong mechanism for making democracy participatory and responsive. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**
उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए कि किस प्रकार दबाव समूह, लोकतंत्र को सहभागी और अनुक्रियाशील बनाने हेतु एक सुदृढ़ तंत्र के रूप में उभरे हैं।

Pressure groups are interest groups which seek to influence policy without taking formal part in politics.

Participatory

(1) Involve more people from Civil Society and get their demands a platform

(2) In a diverse country like India, provide possibility of representation for all

(3) Unite people for common causes eg. India against corruption

(4) Support minority voices.

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Responsive

1. Stop discontent against govt. from turning violent.
2. Lead to better accountability of govt. eg. MKSS agitated for RTI
3. Provide training in issues and leadership at the grassroots
4. Balance out various competing interests.

Therefore pressure groups are an essential feature of a healthy, participative & responsive democracy.

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2. Highlight the importance of State Finance Commission in strengthening fiscal federalism in India. Do you agree with the view that they have not been provided with the necessary environment to play their rightful role?
(150 Words) 10 Marks

भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को सुदृढ़ करने में राज्य वित्त आयोग के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि इन्हें अपनी यथोचित भूमिका के निर्वहन हेतु आवश्यक वातावरण प्रदान नहीं किया गया है?

State Finance Commissions are provided for in Part IX A of the Constitution to give reccommendations on devolution of funds to local self governments
This was added by the 73rd & 74th ammendment Act in 1992.

They have played an important role in strengthening fiscal federalism:-

1. Provide scheme for devolution of resources to local govt, sharing taxes etc.
2. Develop guidelines to improve financial position of local bodies
3. Decide taxes to be appropriated by local govt.
4. Grants from Consolidated Fund of State.

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Despite their role, they have not been given the right environment to function :-

1. They are not appointed regularly by states.
2. Reports are not considered or discussed properly.
3. Not staffed by experts or local representatives but political appointees or bureaucrats.
4. No resources given for proper functioning.
5. No proper terms of reference set.

Therefore, for them to realise their objective, there is a need for states appoint commissions on time, give them a proper regulatory framework to function in and seriously consider their reccommendations.

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3. Explain the significance and controversies, if any, associated with the Article 35A of the Indian constitution. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 35A के महत्व और उससे संबद्ध विवादों, यदि कोई हो, की व्याख्या कीजिए।

The state of Jammu & Kashmir has special status in the Constitution by virtue of Art. 370 wherein all provisions of the Constitution apply to it through Presidential Orders with concurrence of state govt.

Art. 35A was inserted in the Constitution through Presidential Order 1954. This:-

① extends fundamental rights to the state

② Allows the state to define the permanent residents of the state and give them preference in the matter of residence, jobs etc. & none of this is considered violation of fundamental rights.

Significance

① It provides special rights ~~to~~ citizens.

② ~~Reserves~~ Preserves their autonomy as was decided during accession

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of the state.

Controversies

Recently, there has been a call for removal of this article for the following reasons:-

1. Was not added through Constitutional ammendment & is hence invalid.
2. Against Articles 14, 15, 19.
2. Discriminatory to women as a Kashmiri woman's non Kashmiri son/daughter cannot inherit property there.
4. Stops integration of people in mainstream

The people of the state attach value to this article and support it to protect their autonomy & freedoms.

These are thus conflicting opinions which need to be considered while understanding any discussion & decision on the same.

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4. It is of paramount importance to ensure that the Election Commission of India (ECI) be fully insulated from political pressure to maintain the purity of elections. In this context, discuss the need to have a relook at the process of appointment and removal of election commissioners to the ECI.

(150 Words) 10 Marks

चुनावों की शुचिता बनाए रखने के लिए यह सुनिश्चित करना सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है कि भारत निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) राजनीतिक दबाव से पूर्णतया मुक्त रहे। इस संदर्भ में, ECI के निर्वाचन आयुक्तों की नियुक्ति और पदच्युति की प्रक्रिया पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The ECI is the nodal agency to conduct elections to Parliament & state legislatures and is governed by constitutional principles under Art 324.

Appointment

- The CEC is appointed by President
- Other two ECs are appointed by President on advice of CEC.

Removal

- The CEC can be removed like that of a SC judge i.e. motion passed by both houses of Parliament by special majority.
- ECs can be removed by President on advice of CEC.

This process opens up questions of neutrality of ECI :-

① Appointment is completely under

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control of Central government as President would act on aid & advice of Council of Ministers.

(3)

(2) The removal of the 2 ECs is under control of central government. Since all 3 have equal powers, the 2 ECs can outvote the CEC on any matter.

The process has therefore led to allegations of favouritism, going soft on ruling party, partisan behaviour etc.

Elections are lifeblood of democracy & free & fair elections are a necessity. Therefore, there is a need to relook at the above processes:-

(1) Appointment should be done by a Collegium sort of body with judicial & opposition representatives

(2) Removal of all 3 commissioners should be as that of an SC judge.

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5. By providing new pools of leadership talent, lateral entry will help in addressing the most crucial challenges that the civil services in India currently face. Critically evaluate. **(150 words) 10 Marks**

प्रतिभावान नेतृत्वकर्ताओं के नए समुच्चय प्रदान कर, पार्श्व प्रवेश भारत में सिविल सेवाओं के समक्ष वर्तमान समय में व्याप्त सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सहायता करेगा। समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The civil services are the steelframe of India and are responsible for smooth functioning of the country.

Challenges

(1) Made up of generalists with not enough focus on specific skills.

(2) Red tapism, bureaucratic attitude & environment.

(3) Apathy to work

(4) Corruption

In this light, lateral entry can have numerous advantages:-

(1) Bring in specialists with expertise in various fields.

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(2) Bring in a new & open work culture with newer ideas

(3) Bring in competition leading to better work by existing bureaucrats

However, there are concerns as well :-

(1) Conflict of interest as people will go back into the private sector.

(2) Proper standards of evaluation need to be set.

In this light, along with lateral entry, other reforms should also be considered. 2nd ARC reccommends utilising existing bureaucrats according to their specialisation. Also, vacancies in existing positions need to be filled up. All this can help to comprehensively tackle the issue.

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6. Public service delivery in India has long been marred by various issues leading to poor service delivery outcomes. While discussing the reasons for the same, suggest ways to make public service delivery more efficient.

(150 words) 10 Marks

भारत में सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण दीर्घकाल से विभिन्न समस्याओं से ग्रसित रहा है जिसका परिणाम निम्नस्तरीय सेवा वितरण है। इसके कारणों पर चर्चा करते हुए, सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण को अधिक कुशल बनाने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

As a welfare state, a major responsibility of the government is public service delivery.

However, India has faced many problems in this regard.

Reasons

1. Improper institutional mechanisms
2. Lack of proper rules & regulations
3. Lack of information with citizens about their entitlements.
4. Corruption & apathy of public servants. Leakages.
5. No proper grievance redressal mechanisms.
6. Denial of service on lack of documentation to ~~the~~ poor & illiterate citizens.

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To increase efficiency

1. Public Service Guarantee Acts need to be ~~passed~~ enacted by all states on line of MP and Rajasthan acts providing for fixed time delivery & fines for delays.
2. Adoption of citizens charter by organizations.
3. E governance & e-delivery initiatives.
4. Strict enforcement of anti-corruption mechanism.
5. Reducing official interface.
6. Conducting documentation drives.
7. Training officials for responsive and efficient delivery.

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7. The changing employment landscape across the globe makes it imperative that vocational education be integrated with the school curriculum in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10 Marks**

सम्पूर्ण विश्व में परिवर्तित होता रोजगार परिदृश्य भारत में स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम के साथ व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के समेकन को अनिवार्य बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The world is fast moving towards development and the 4th industrial revolution is changing the nature of employment.

New Developments

1. Automation. The ILO says 2/3rd of jobs in developing world susceptible to automation.
2. New technologies like AI, blockchain etc.
3. Rise of start ups
4. Focus on technical and advanced learning.
5. Increased resentment against international movement of labour and protectionist tendencies.
6. Focus on soft skills.

All this would require changes to be made in

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School Curriculum in India as:-

① It focuses on ~~wrote~~ rote learning rather than critical thinking.

② Outdated concepts are taught.

③ No focus on newer developments.

④ Limited use of technology.

As Children have to be prepared to face the job market they are going to go into, there is a need to introduce vocational training in schools:-

① Courses on AI, machine learning, use of technology.

② Increasing practical and lab work.

③ Increasing discussion on new developments

④ Focus on language & communication skills.

This would help them meet new challenges.

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8. There is need for a more effective implementation of the existing provisions, as well as strengthening the current legal and institutional frameworks for addressing issues related to sexual harassment at workplace. Discuss. **(150 words) 10 Marks**

कार्यस्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न से संबंधित मुद्दों को संबोधित करने के लिए वर्तमान प्रावधानों के अधिक प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन के साथ ही, मौजूदा कानूनी और संस्थागत ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Sexual harassment at the workplace is one of the ~~mag~~ major causes of low female employment. ~~and~~ It is tackled under the Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act 2013, modeled after Vishakha guidelines of Supreme Court.

Need for Effective Implementation

1. The Internal Complaints Committee is not set up in workplaces. which needs to be addressed.
2. Lack of female members in these committees.
3. Proper information needs to be provided to employees about mechanisms in act.

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(4) Reports & penalties given by ICC need to be adopted by employers.

Strengthening Legal & Institutional Framework

(1) Time limit on complaints of harassment need to be removed as women ~~too~~ may take time to report issues

(2) Provision for complaints to NCW needs to be added as women may not feeling complaining within organization.

(3) Gender sensitisation workshops should be made compulsory in organizations.

Thus, dealing with workplace sexual harassment requires a comprehensive policy to ~~strocks~~ tackle all issues.

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9. Discuss the challenges that India may face in the eventuality of withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan. What options does India have to safeguard its interests in the context of the changing situation?

(150 words) 10 Marks

अफगानिस्तान से अमेरिकी सैनिकों की वापसी की स्थिति में भारत के समक्ष आ सकने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। परिवर्तित होती परिस्थितियों के संदर्भ में भारत के पास अपने हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए कौन-से विकल्प हैं?

As a consequence of the Doha Dialogue between the US and Taliban, the US has agreed to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan provided the Taliban does not use the territory for carrying out terrorist attacks. The modalities are being worked out.

Challenges to India

1. Militants moving focus to Kashmir & creating security problem.

2. India has huge investment in Afghanistan worth $3 billion. Their security comes into question.

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(3) Domination of Taliban in Afghan politics and sidelining of existing govt.

Options for India

(1) Should take active part in Moscow talks & ~~DD~~ and other initiatives in Afghan peace process to advance its views.

(2) Build international support ~~to~~ for its idea of Afghan led, Owned & controlled peace process.

(3) Capitalize on its goodwill in Afghanistan to secure more developmental projects and becoming an essential part of Afghanistan economy.

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10. Highlight the role and significance of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in the peaceful settlement of international disputes. Also, discuss some limitations with regard to functioning of ICJ. **(150 words) 10 Marks**

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विवादों के शांतिपूर्ण निपटारे में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (ICJ) की भूमिका और महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, ICJ की कार्यप्रणाली से संबंधित कुछ सीमाओं पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

The ICJ, established in 1945 is the dispute resolution mechanism of the UN. As per the UN Charta, it ~~looks~~ admits ~~after~~ two types of cases:-

1. Contentious - Disputes between parties
2. Advisory opinions - Referred by organs of UN & specialized agencies.

Role

1. Has ~~est~~ implemented & enforced principles of international law
2. Resolved territorial disputes
3. Evolved principles of int. law eg. Nuclear weapons case.

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(4) Protected sovereignity of weaker countries from world powers. eg. Nicaragua case.

Limitations

(1) It only gets jurisdiction to decide on issues if states agree to its jurisdiction.

(2) The representation of developed countries is more on the bench.

(3) Lack of proper enforcement mechanism as states can choose to ignore its orders

Nevetheless, it has helped in resolving some important conflicts & maintaing peace & security.

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11. Indian Constitution displays multiple features adopted from the practices around the world. Explain. How did the Government of India Act 1935 influence the constitution of independent India? **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारतीय संविधान विश्व भर की परिपाटियों से अंगीकृत किए गए कई लक्षणों को प्रदर्शित करता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 ने किस प्रकार स्वतंत्र भारत के संविधान को प्रभावित किया?

The Indian Constitution adopted in 1950, is referred to as a Cut & paste constitution as it incorporates many principles from other countries. This was not a blind imitation but a careful assessment to adopt what is best suited for India.

Some instances are as follows.

① UK

- Parliamentary form of govt.
- Rule of law
- Cabinet system
- Writs
- Legislative process

② USA

- President & Vice President
- Judicial Review

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- Independence of Judiciary
- Fundamental Rights.

(3) Ireland
- DPSP
- Election to Rajya Sabha

(4) Australia
- Concurrent List
- Trade & Commerce provisions

(5) Germany
- Emergency provisions

(6) Canada
- Federation with strong centre

(7) South Africa
- Ammendment procedure.

These show the extensive research & discussion by makers of Constitution.

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GOI Act 1935

This was the major influence on the Constitution as more than 80% of the provisions are taken from it :-

1. Federal Structure – Division of power into Union, State, Concurrent List.
2. Two houses of Parliament
3. Supreme Court
4. Public Service Commissions
5. Emergency provisions.

Therefore, the Indian Constitution has had numerous inspirations which were adopted as per India's needs.

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12. Highlighting different Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms available in India, explain their importance. Also, mention different measures that have been adopted to further improve the framework of ADR in India. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारत में उपलब्ध विभिन्न वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान (ADR) तंत्रों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में ADR के ढांचे में आगे और सुधार लाने के लिए अपनाए गए विभिन्न उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

ADR mechanisms function as an alternative to formal court system of the country.

Various Mechanisms

(1) Arbitration – Adversarial system where parties appoint arbitrator who is speecdist who decides disputes.

(2) Conciliation – Conciliator provides possible solutions to parties who discuss these & solve disputes

(3) Mediation – ~~Medicto~~ Mediator acts only as a facilitator parties decide solutions themselves

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(4) Lok Adalats — District judge & other persons appointed Resolve ~~solve~~ small disputes between parties without strict procedure, use of lawyers etc.

(5) Nyay Panchayats — Resolve small criminal cases.

Importance

(1) Reduce time of dispute resolution

(2) Lower costs

(3) Reduce burden on formal court system & pendency.

(4) Provide for a more cooperative and collaborative approach, reducing acrimony.

(5) Do not follow strict procedure & hence helpful

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for poor & illiterate population

(6) Reduce monopoly of lawyers.

Different measures adopted

(1) Section 96 in CPC provides for ADR.

(2) Changes made to Arbitration & Conciliation Act.

(3) Courts have started referring cases to ADR processes.

(4) Establishment of New Delhi Arbitration Centre.

(5) Mediation Complexes attached to Courts.

(6) Awareness campaigns about ADR.

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13. Success of the institutions of local self-governance depends largely on the attitude of state governments. Discuss in the context of constitutional provisions and recent experience of the working of these institutions in India. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं की सफलता मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों की प्रवृत्ति पर निर्भर करती है। संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और भारत में इन संस्थानों के कामकाज संबंधी हालिया अनुभव के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Local governments were brought in by 73rd & 74th ammendment Acts in 1992. to provide for Panchayats & municipalities respectively by adding parts IX & IX A.

The overall scheme of control has largely been given to state governments:-

(1) States have to devolve power. ~~has been to~~ items mentioned in 11th & 12th Schedule.

(2) States have to provide ~~done~~ resources, finances etc.

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(5) States have to prepare plans.

It has been seen that states have not fully undertaken these functions :-

(1) No devolution of power.
(2) Limited finances have been shared.
(3) State Finance Commissions have not been appointed.
(4) Elections are not held regularly.
(5) No developmental plans made for progress.
(6) No input taken from these bodies in creating area plans.
(7) Inadequate staff.

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For local governments to reach their full potential, there is a need for states to play their role effectively :-

1. ~~Yas~~ Yearly plans need to be made for advancement of local govt.

2. Legislations should be passed mandating specific revenue heads to local govt.

3. Trained & adequate staff to be provided.

4. Proper functioning of state finance and state election commissions.

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14. Explain why the doctrine of separation of powers is considered as an indispensable part of a democratic setup. Also, discussing this doctrine in the context of India, explain the principle of 'checks and balances'.

(250 words) 15 Marks

व्याख्या कीजिए कि शक्ति के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत को लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था का एक अनिवार्य घटक क्यों माना जाता है। साथ ही, भारत के संदर्भ में इस सिद्धांत पर चर्चा करते हुए, 'नियंत्रण और संतुलन' के सिद्धांत की भी व्याख्या कीजिए।

Separation of powers is a concept advocated by French philosopher Montesque.

According to this, the powers of governance should be separated & provided to different branches of government, as in:-

1. Legislature — Law making.
2. Executive — Law enforcement
3. Judiciary — Dispute resolution.

This is done as ~~concept~~ all powers being performed by one person or entity would lead to concentration of power and arbitrariness.

This is why separation is

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an indispensible part of democracy
It leads to checks & balances.

India

India is not following a strict separation of power as:

(3) Executive is chosen from legislature, judiciary can evolve principles and laws [enhancing scope of Art. 21], etc. delegated legislation by executive etc.

However, there is a proper System of Checks and Balances in place with each Organ exercising some Control over the other:-

I) Legislature

(1) The ministers are members of Parliament and are collectively responsible to it.

(2) The judges of SC & HC can be impeached by motion

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in Parliament.

II) Executive

① Government enforces all laws. ~~and~~

② Can reject legislations through the President's pocket veto.

③ Can take control of state ~~govt~~ legislatures through Art. 356.

III) Judiciary

① Through judicial review, has the power to invalidate any law or executive order.

② Can provide guidelines on how functioning is to be carried out. Issue writs etc.

~~Therefore~~ Therefore, India follows a system of checks & balances to promote better governance.

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15. Focusing on technology without realizing that e-Governance is basically about ushering reforms in governance has meant that the potential of e-governance has not been realized. Discussing the statement, suggest what should be done to address this situation. **(250 words) 15 Marks**

ई-गवर्नेंस मूलतः शासन में सुधारों का सूत्रपात करने के लिए है, यह समझे बिना प्रौद्योगिकी पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने का अर्थ यह हुआ कि ई-गवर्नेंस की क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। इस कथन पर चर्चा करते हुए, सुझाव दीजिए कि इस स्थिति से निपटने हेतु क्या किया जाना चाहिए।

E-governance refers to the use of information & communication technology for delivery of services & other functions of the state.

In India, the focus has been towards providing e-government but not e-governance. The latter stands for open, transparent, and simplified governance which includes a change in the entire ecosystem. However, this has not been the case with ~~only~~ same structures shifting online.

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Issues

1. Complex regulations & rules even for use of e-governance facilities.
2. Lack of digital literacy of population.
3. Low penetration of technology in rural areas, remote areas etc.
4. E-governance initiatives being city centric and not pro-poor.
5. Privacy & Survillence concerns.
6. Considerable human interface even in e-governance leading to corruption.
7. High costs of using technology.

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In this light, there is a need to comprehensively overhaul the system:-

1. Simplify procedures for use of e-governance measures.
2. Single window clearances.
3. Spread digital education. eg. programmes like PM DIGISHA.
4. Incentivize private companies to provide digital services in rural & remote areas.
5. Developing targetted e-governance solutions for different sections of population.
6. Develop proper legal framework to promote data security

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16. Discuss briefly why the definition of 'public authorities' under the Right to Information Act, 2005 has been a contentious issue. Also, explain the rationale behind Central Information Commission's directive that national political parties be covered under the purview of RTI Act.

(250 words) 15 Marks

संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए कि क्यों सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 के अंतर्गत 'लोक प्राधिकरणों' की परिभाषा एक विवादित मुद्दा रहा है। साथ ही, केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग के इस निर्देश के पीछे के तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए कि राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक दलों को भी RTI अधिनियम के दायरे में लाया जाना चाहिए।

As per the RTI Act, a public authority is one which:-

① established under Constitution, Law or any order of govt.

② Bodies owned & Controlled by govt.

③ NGO's financed by govt.

There have been various issues of contention over this:-

① The incorporation of a body by order or law would not render it a public.

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authority. There have to be other issues considered.

(2) There are different opinions on what constitutes ownership, control or substantial financing to decide what is a public authority.

Political Parties

The CIC had declared national parties as public authorities but this was not accepted by the former.

These were considered public authorities due to following reasons:

(1) They were substantially financed by Central

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government through land, tax exemptions, provision to secure funds etc.

(2) They play an important role in public life and are essential for democratic politics.

(3) Citizens have a right to know about finances & functioning of political parties in public interest.

Therefore, political parties should be covered under public authorities in RTI Act.

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17. Universal Health Coverage is a worthwhile goal, however achieving this in a country like India is a challenging task. Analyse. In this context, discuss the significance of the Ayushman Bharat Scheme. **(250 words) 15 Marks**

सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज एक सार्थक लक्ष्य है, यद्यपि भारत जैसे देश में इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, आयुष्मान भारत योजना के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Universal Health Coverage is defined as all individuals and communities receiving the healthcare services they need without suffering financial hardship. Includes full spectrum of promotion, prevention, treatment, rehabilitation & palliative care.

The SDGs target UHC for all by 2030.

Issues in India

(1) High out of pocket expenditure.

(2) Lack of trained professionals. India has 1 doctor per 1600 people as opposed to

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WHO reccommended 1/1000.

(3) Lack of proper infrastructure in hospitals.

(4) Regional as well as rural urban divide in healthcare.

(5) Lack of sufficient health expenditure

(6) Rise of non-communicable diseases.

Ayushman Bharat

-This has 2 component:-

(1) Upgradation of Health/Wellness Centres

(2) 5 lakh/year insurance per family, covering 10 crore families for secondary & tertiary care.

Benefits

(1) Would reduce cost of healthcare.

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(2) Provide for Investment in health infrastructure.

(3) Provide effective mechanism to tackle non-communicable diseases.

(4) Providing interoperability of benefits.

Concerns

(1) Not enough expenditure.

(2) Would not focus on primary healthcare as much.

(3) Package rates set too low → possibility of fraud by hospitals.

There is a need to develop a proper framework of regulation, grievance redressal etc. so as to provide a mechanism to promote Universal Health Care.

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18. The strategy for combating poverty in India must rest on both effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes and employment intensive economic growth. Discuss. **(250 words) 15 Marks**

भारत में निर्धनता से मुकाबला करने की रणनीति निर्धनता-रोधी कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और रोजगार गहन आर्थिक संवृद्धि, दोनों पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has taken great strides in reduction of poverty. The multidimensional Poverty Index Report provides that between 2005-06 to 2015-16, India's MPI level reduced to 27.9%, lifting 271 million people out of poverty.

However, 369 million people still face poverty.

~~Tone~~ An effective strategy for reduction of poverty as per Niti Aayog focuses on both effective implementation of programmes as well as economic growth. as it would provide support as well as provide opportunity for people to get out of poverty.

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Implementation of Programmes

India has undertaken many anti-poverty programmes but they face many issues:-

1. Overlapping of measures
2. Corruption
3. Improper targetting.
4. Lack of specific guidelines.

Measures for effective implementation

1. Provide & expand various social security measures like Atal Pension Yojna, PM Suraksha Bima Yojna etc.
2. Proper implementation of MNREGA, Awas Yojna etc along with social audits
3. Sector and population specific programmes.
4. Use of Adhaar ~~to~~ for proper

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identification.

Employment Intensive Growth

India has become the 6th largest economy of $2.7 trillion. but ~~Does~~ is also facing 6.1% of unemployment.

Issues

1. Growth in non-labour intensive sectors like IT.
2. Lack of low cost manufacturing.
3. Lack of skilling.
4. Less support to business & entrepreneurship.

To do :-

1. Expand & implement measures like MUDRA, Stand Up India etc.
2. Promote skill development & vocational training.
3. Simplify laws & procedures to promote ease of doing business.

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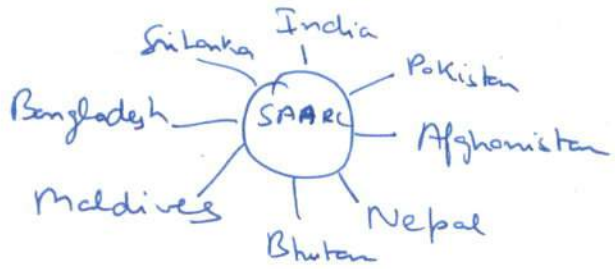
19. Critically assess the performance of SAARC as a regional grouping. Examine whether India needs to shift its focus towards BIMSTEC as an alternative to SAARC. **(250 words) 15 Marks**

एक क्षेत्रीय समूह के रूप में सार्क (SAARC) के प्रदर्शन का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या भारत को सार्क के एक विकल्प के तौर पर बिम्सटेक (BIMSTEC) पर अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहिए।

SAARC was established in 1985 to promote South Asian interests & cooperation.



There have been some achievements of the SAARC grouping:-

1. Negotiation of ~~SAAFTA~~ SAFTA
2. Establishment of SAARC ~~Secre~~ Secretariat.
3. SAARC University.
4. Mechanisms for visa exemption, disaster management.

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However, the potential has not been reached :-

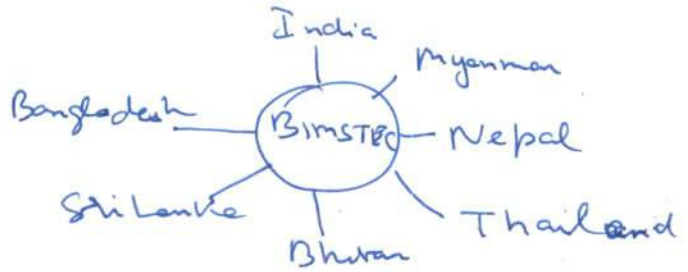
1. Low inter-region trade [5%] of total trade in South Asia.
2. Least integrated region
3. Summits are irregular
4. No common outlook like ASEAN.

Reasons

1. India – Pakistan issues
2. Instability in region
3. Lack of resources.

BIMSTEC

- Established in 1997



Littoral states of Bay of Bengal region.

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Focusing on BIMSTEC provides many benefits :-

1. Bridge towards South east Asia.
2. Impetus to Act East policy.
3. Trade and free trade can be increased without issues of security dominating talks.
4. Help in developing north east in India.

Concerns

1. Not many summits
2. Issues of cheap goods being imported from the south east asian region
3. Not enough resources.

For India, BIMSTEC provides a great opportunity and efforts should be made to promote it. But SAARC should not be left redundant and efforts should be made to revive it, opening more avenues of cooperation in region.

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20. Highlight the reasons behind proliferation of multilateral preferential trade agreements. Do they violate WTO's MFN principle? Do you think that such trade groupings present an existential threat to WTO?

(250 words) 15 Marks

बहुपक्षीय अधिमान्य व्यापार समझौतों के तीव्र वृद्धि के पीछे निहित कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या वे WTO के MFN सिद्धांत का उल्लंघन करते हैं? क्या आपको ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस प्रकार के व्यापार समूह, WTO के समक्ष अस्तित्वपरक खतरा प्रस्तुत करते हैं?

There has been increasing proliferation of trade agreements between countries or groups of countries, providing preferential terms within the group as opposed to multilaterally under WTO.

e.g. ~~CPTPP~~, CPTPP, RCEP etc

Reasons

1. Failure of WTO to reach consensus
2. Similar economic, social & cultural aspects of ~~the~~ grouping countries

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(3) Similar trade aims

(4) Dominance of a few nations in multilateral negotiations.

MFN

MFN is the mechanism which provides that country's must provide all nations terms same as what they provide to their most favoured partner. It is a rule of non-discrimination.

PTAs are an exception under MFN and hence do not violate it.

Threat to WTO?

The WTO mechanism could be sidelined by these as:-

(1) Countries would prefer working in the groups, abandoning complex negotiations.

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(2) Rise of protectionism would promote a more inward, within group policy.

However, these PTA's also facilitate the WTO in many ways:-

(1) They provide room for negotiation of new issues like IPR, e-commerce which can later be adopted by WTO.

(2) Help build framework and consensus on issues prior to WTO discussions.

PTA's cannot replace WTO as ~~matter~~ global trade issues would require a multilateral body. These PTA's should therefore be utilized to complement WTO processes.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1440)

Name of Candidate	SONAKSHI SAXENA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	39215
Center		Date	20-8-19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Among various modes, trade played an important role in the spread of Indian culture abroad in the ancient period. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

विविध साधनों के साथ-साथ, व्यापार ने भी प्राचीन काल में विदेशों में भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रसार में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The ancient Indian period saw spread of Indian Culture far & wide, whether that be in art and architecture or religions like Buddhism.

An important factor in facilitating this exchange was trade. It did so in many ways:-

(1) Rulers and kings facilitated trade b/w countries and patronized traders which led to exchanges. eg. Ashoka's spreading Buddhism to Sri Lanka.

(2) Maritime links. ~~for~~ esp.

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between the southern Kingdoms like Pallavas, Cholas, Pandyas and the ~~f~~ South east asian countries spread ~~cult~~ Indian Culture. e.g. Indian cultural practices followed in Java and Cambodia

(3) Silk route facilitated ~~to~~ spread of Buddhism to China & Central Asia

(4) Trade increased prosperity and made resources available to patronize & facilitate cultural practices. & exchanges.

Trade further led to increased educational, social interaction & hence spread Indian culture.

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2. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was a far-sighted realistic leader with great diplomatic and military skills. Discuss in the context of his contribution to national freedom struggle. **(150 words) 10**

नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस उत्कृष्ट राजनयिक और सैन्य कौशल रखने वाले एक दूरदर्शी यथार्थवादी नेता थे। राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उनके योगदान के संदर्भ में इस पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was one of the greatest leaders of the Indian freedom struggle whose activities advanced the cause of Indian Independence. His qualities led to major achievements in the struggle:-

I) Far Sightedness

① Supported organization of Indian society on socialist lines. Was a left leaning politician.

② Gave equal importance to participation of women. eg. women regiment in INA.

II) Realistic

① Advocated for support of

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other powers who were adversaries of England in ~~fighting~~ the struggle.

② Formed forward block.

II) Diplomatic & Military skills

① Met with Germany & gained support.

② Convinced Japanese to release Indian POW's to him & formed INA.

③ Trained & created INA into a formidable force.

④ Formed ~~provisional~~ provisional govt. in Singapore.

Therefore, his contributions weakened British power & provided support to Indian freedom struggle.

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3. Enumerate the factors responsible for the decline of Mughal empire in India. How did it help in the expansion and consolidation of British power? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में मुगल साम्राज्य के पतन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इसने ब्रिटिश शक्ति के विस्तार और सुदृढ़ीकरण में किस प्रकार सहायता प्रदान की?

The Mughal empire started declining with the death of Aurangzeb in 1707.

Factors

1. Succession of weak rulers
2. Discontent among various groups like Rajputs, Jats etc.
3. Excessive financial burden due to mansabdari, maintenance of court, nobles etc.
4. Rise of regional powers like Marathas.
5. Strong regional leaders who were earlier servants of Mughal empire leading to succession states, eg Bengal, Hyderabad, Awadh.

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(6) Invasions by outsiders

The fall of the empire gave an impetus to British to gain control as:-

(1) No central ~~strong~~ strong power

(2) Created conflict b/w regional rulers of which British took advantage.

(3) No regulation → British exploiting trade terms to get more resources.

(4) Provided use of Indian soldiers.

This along with the various tactical plans of British helped them gain control over India.

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4. Though the conditions in France were vastly different from those in America, many of the driving factors behind the two revolutions were similar. Discuss in the context of French revolution. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि फ्रांस में परिस्थितियां अमेरिका की परिस्थितियों से बहुत भिन्न थीं, तथापि इन दो क्रांतियों के पीछे कई प्रेरक कारक समान थे। फ्रांसीसी क्रांति के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The American revolution took place against the oppressive British rule and served as an inspiration to France. Even though France was not under colonial rule, causes of discontent were similar:

① Oppressive State:-
- French Monarch was absolutest ruler who neglected his people.
- British were oppressive towards Americans

② Economic conditions:-
- Wars, Famines had spread discontent in France and people were facing starvation.
- The Americans faced

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unreasonable taxes from British like Stamp Tax, Tea Tax etc and restrictions on trade, exports etc.

(3) Unequal Rights & Discrimination

- The French society was divided into 3 estates with the 1st two paying no taxes but deciding the laws. The Third estate faced all tax burden but had no say in governance.
- The American revolution was based on 'no taxation without representation'.

(4) Intelligensia

- French philosophers like Montesquie propagated accountable governance
- American enlightenment led to their Declaration of Independence.

Thus, the core ideas & justifications for both movements were similar.

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5. Globalization has been a significant force in shaping the contemporary education system in India in both positive and negative ways. Examine.

(150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण, सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक दोनों प्रकार से भारत की समकालीन शिक्षा प्रणाली को आकार देने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शक्ति रहा है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalization refers to the system of free flow of goods, services, people and ideas across borders. It has influenced all aspects of Indian society in both positive & negative ways.

Positive effect on Education

1. Brought in latest scientific and liberal arts research and doctrines.
2. Helped Indian students compete at a global level & go to world class institutions abroad.
3. Brought in new disciplines of study. & increased choice.

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(4) Increased Knowledge about outside world

(5) Use of technology in imparting education.

Negative effects

(1) Reduced focus on traditional Indian Knowledge & achievements.

(2) Increased inequalities as only a few have been able to benefit.

(3) Imposed western ideas & western model of education regardless of suitability.

There is a need therefore to incorporate the best of both worlds in the education system by promoting local knowledge as well as western ideas.

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6. The lack of clarity over what constitutes an urban area encourages haphazard development pattern in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

शहरी क्षेत्र का गठन करने वाले तत्वों के संबंध में स्पष्टता की कमी भारत में अनियोजित विकास प्रतिरूप को प्रोत्साहित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

There is increasing migration to and development of urban areas in India requiring urgent policy steps. As per 2011 Census, 31.1 of population lives in urban area. However, there are issues with what constitutes an urban area on many factors:-

1. State & central govt. differ.
2. Issue of what occupations to be considered.
3. Limits of area.
4. Metropolitan area defination.
5. Population, whether census town or not etc.

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This confusion leads to many problems:-

1. Improper planning.
2. Overlapping laws
3. Power struggle b/w various levels of government over ~~control~~ control.
4. ~~Too~~ Wastage of resources

All this leads to haphazard development. There is a need to uniformly & clearly define an urban area to facilitate targetted & efficient development of the city.

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7. Regionalism need not be regarded as unhealthy unless it takes a militant, aggressive turn and encourages the growth of secessionist tendencies. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

क्षेत्रवाद को तब तक हानिकारक नहीं माना जाना चाहिए जब तक कि यह उग्रवादी एवं आक्रामक रुख न अपनाए तथा अलगाववादी प्रवृत्तियों को बढ़ावा न दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism refers to the assertion of a regional identity based on some socio-economic, cultural differences. in a particular area within the nation.

Normally, regionalism might not be unhealthy as it can lead to many benefits:-

1. It can better organize people & convey their demands to the state. eg. North East - 6th schedule.
2. Can lead to addressing of concerns & better representation. eg. New States created like Chattisgarh, Jharkhand etc.

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(3) Address socio-economic developmental concerns
eg. Telangana creation

(4) Lead to healthy competition

All this helps channel demands & opinions of regions & strengthens democracy.

However, it can also lead to negative consequences:-

(1) Provide impetus to secessionist movements & violence. eg. Punjab, Nagaland.

(2) Violence against fellow citizens in name of 'outsider' tag. eg. Maharashtra.

(3) Create inter-regional disputes i.e. water sharing disputes.

Regional aspirations therefore need to be balanced & democratically addressed to strengthen the nation.

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8. Mention the conditions responsible for occurrence of Temperature Inversion in atmosphere. Elaborating on its various types, highlight its effects on the biosphere. **(150 words) 10**

वायुमंडल में तापमान व्युत्क्रमण की घटना हेतु उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इसके विभिन्न प्रकारों का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, इसके द्वारा जैवमंडल पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Normally, temperature decreases with increasing height. But under special circumstances, this changes and air above is warmer than air below. This is called inversion.

Conditions

1. Long winter night
2. Clear skies
3. Stable air
4. Cool ground surface.

Types

1. Surface - On cool winter night, earth radiates heat till air above is warmer than ground below.

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(2) Valley – In ~~day~~, the Cold air is heavier & sinks down slope ~~valley~~ to the ~~bottom~~ valley when valley becomes colder than air on slope.

Effects

(1) Fog formation
(2) Reduces visibility
(3) Leads to creation of frost which can cause damage to plants on surface.
(4) Facilitates movement of air ~~and~~ ~~leads~~
(5) ~~to~~ leads to drier conditions.

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9. Assess the feasibility of introducing two time zones in India in the wake of recent proposal made by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). **(150 words) 10**

वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (CSIR) के हालिया प्रस्ताव के आलोक में भारत में दो टाइम ज़ोन लागू करने की व्यवहार्यता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The Indian standard time zone is the 82 1/2° E longitude which is 5 1/2 hrs ahead of standard time.

However, this creates a diff. of almost 2 hrs between the westernmost & easternmost parts of the country.

This causes problems in the north east of loss of daylight hours & consequent issues.

CSIR has proposed a new time zone for North east at 89°52' E.

Benefits

(1) Daylight hours corresponding with office? school hours.

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(2) Maintenance of ~~proper~~ proper Circadian rythm of people.

(3) Reduced electricity consumption

(4) Enhance productivity of people.

Issues :

(1) Changing of clocks for transportation, ~~etc~~ which increases possibility of ~~a~~ confusion accidents.

(2) Administrative hassles

(3) Lack of coordination between industries, service providers

(4) Alienation of people.

Therefore, any such move should be considered after proper feasibility studies.

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10. Discussing the reasons behind disappearance of springs, examine how springshed management can help revive springs, especially in the Himalayan region. **(150 words) 10**

झरनों के विलुप्त होने के पीछे निहित कारणों पर चर्चा करते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार स्प्रिंगशेड प्रबंधन झरनों, विशेषकर हिमालयी क्षेत्र में झरनों को पुनर्जीवित करने में सहायता कर सकता है।

Spring is a place where underground water flows out on the surface. It provides water for various uses, esp. in mountaneous regions.

Recently, there have been concerns over disappearance of springs. Reasons are:-

1. Climate change
2. Decline in rainfall.
3. Pollution.
4. Deforestation & Soil erosion.
5. Excessive use
6. Urbanization.

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(7) Tectonic activity.

Springshed Management

Springshed is the area covered by the discharge point of the spring where recharge occurs.

Springshed management can help in revival in following ways:

(1) Scientific tests & mapping of springs.

(2) Measures to enhance recharge

(3) Promoting efficient water use.

(4) Spreading awareness about sustainable use

This can lead to a comprehensive plan for revival.

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11. India has a long civilizational history. In this context, highlight the significant contributions from ancient India in science, mathematics and medicine. **(250 words) 15**

भारत का सभ्यता संबंधी एक लंबा इतिहास रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, विज्ञान, गणित और चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में प्राचीन भारत के महत्वपूर्ण योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

In the course of Indian history, there have been many great contributions made to various fields with many Indians being pioneers to new ideas. Some of them are as follows:-

I) Sciences

(1) Aryabhatta predicted accurate astronomical models for eclipses

(2) Brihatsamhita gives information about earth's movement.

(3) Various techniques were developed to make

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metals more resistant.

(4) Vaishesika school of philosophy propounded physics principles.

II) Mathematics

(1) Zero was given by India.

(2) The currently used notational system was taken from India by the Arabs.

(3) Sulvasutras gave accurate geometric principles

(4) ~~From~~ Mathematicians like Aryabhatta & Bhaskaracharya ~~lect to do~~ gave principles of trignometry, algebra etc.

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II) Medicine

1. Ayurveda which is practiced till today evolved in ancient India
2. Charaksamhita provides list of diseases as well as plants & herbs to cure them
4. Sushrutsamhita has procedures for plastic surgery & other details of human anatomy
5. Yoga was developed by Patanjali to keep body & mind healthy.

Ancient India has thus made immense contributions in these fields. However, these do not find enough attention in the current educational system. There is a need to incorporate these achievements to better understand the contributions made

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12. Over the years, the nationalist movement successfully created an ideology and culture of democracy and civil liberties that became a source of its strength. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

समय के साथ, राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन ने लोकतंत्र और नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं की विचारधारा और संस्कृति का सफलतापूर्वक सृजन किया जो इसकी शक्ति का स्रोत बनीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian national movement was broad based in its objective. It did not only wish to secure independence from British. It also wanted to create the foundation of a democratic society which would respect civil liberties of all.

In this light, the activities within the movement promoted the above mentioned ideas:

I) Democracy

(1) Mass movements encouraged people's participation

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(2) The movement was open to all

(3) The leadership of the movement in the INC was organized on democratic lines with CWC, elections etc.

(4) Different groups existed within the INC like Socialists, Communists, Swaraj party, trade unions etc.

Civil Liberties

(1) Karachi resolution of 1931 mandated civil liberties for all and freedom of speech.

(2) Congress ministries ~~after~~ formed prior to independence supported civil liberties & released many political prisoners.

(3) Measures to curb liberties

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like Public Safety Bill etc were opposed

(4) Trade unions, Kisan Sabhas were supported.

(5) It was also recognized that true liberty will only come with social and economic freedoms, which were guaranteed by Karachi resolution.

Therefore, the national movement led to the creation of a democratic and representative nation which guaranteed ~~fundam~~ civil liberties as fundamental rights in the Constitution.

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13. Critically discuss the contribution of the Indian capitalist class in the freedom struggle. **(250 words) 15**

स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में भारतीय पूँजीपति वर्ग के योगदान पर समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Various groups and sections of society participated in the Indian freedom struggle.

The capitalists did not play an active role initially but got involved in the movement from the 1920's with advent of mass struggle.

They made some important contributions:-

(1) Provided financial support to movement.

(2) ~~Bas~~ Helped in development of indegenous industries, facilitating calls of boycott.

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(3) Despite efforts by British, did not support the Colonial government against INC.

(4) Brought demands such as protection of indegenous industries, favourable exchange rate, ban on foreign investment etc. into the national movement to promote economic security of the country

(5) Supported mass movements at inial stages.

(6) Developed mechanism for state support to industry and equitable development. eg. Bombay Plan.

Despite this, the capitalists had some misgivings with the national movement:-

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(1) They did not support protracted mass movements as it would affect business activities & stability

(2) They were concerned about leftward shift of politics.

However, these misgivings did not lead them to the British. Instead, they worked to increase their own influence in politics and even facilitated negotiations with British if required. The Indian capitalist class was against socialism but not pro-imperialist. It whole-heartedly protested against colonial rule.

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14. Equitable distribution of land plays an important role in bringing about socio-economic transformation. In this regard, analyse the progress of land reforms measures taken in India since independence. **(250 words) 15**

भूमि का न्यायसंगत वितरण सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूपांतरण लाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संबंध में, स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् भारत में किए गए भूमि सुधार उपायों की प्रगति का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Land is ~~to~~ an important determinant of ~~soc~~ ~~status~~ Society, esp in rural areas

Land reforms refer to measures to change the ownership & control patterns of land to lead to equitable distribution.

These help in bringing about socio-economic transformation as:

(1) Gives ownership to actual cultivators & hence increases their socio-economic status.

(2) Reduces concentration of land in a few hands.

(3) Increases productivity;

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(4) Creates equitable power distribution.

Post independence, India carried out various forms of land reforms to achieve the above mentioned objectives:-

(1) Zamindari Abolition
(2) Land ceiling
(3) Tenancy reforms i.e giving ownership to tenants.

These reforms led to various benefits:-

(1) Reduced absentee landlordism
(2) Removed illegal cesses & taxes.
(3) ~~Reduced~~ Abolished the practice of exorbitant rents & dependence on moneylenders.
(4) Tenants become ~~owners~~ owners as

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well as cultivators thus increasing their control over land & production methods.

However, despite some successes, many issues were faced which continue till today.

(1) Many tenants were dispossed prior to this and created problem of landless labourers

(2) Reforms were not implemented due to legal challenges, lack of political will etc.

(3) Ceiling limits were set too high & zamindari abolition rules were bypassed leading to effective concentration in the hands of upper classes.

Therefore, there is a need to implement these reforms in their true spirit to bring about transformation

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15. State the factors that have influenced India's population growth trends. Also, enlist some measures taken by the government for attaining population stabilization. **(250 words) 15**

उन कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत की जनसंख्या वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति को प्रभावित किया है। साथ ही, जनसंख्या स्थिरीकरण का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India is expected to surpass China as the world's most populous country by 2027. However, efforts have been made to stabilize population growth. India has been able to reduce its fertility rate which is 2.2 as per recent SRS data.

Population trends in the country are influenced by various factors:-

① Literacy rates - Higher levels of education result in lower fertility rates. eg in Kerala which has TFR of

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1.7. Regions with low literacy have higher population growth rate. eg. northern states.

(2) Economic development leads to higher income, access to better healthcare facilities which reduces population growth as people prefer to have fewer children & give them a better life.

(3) In rural areas, demand for labour, ~~low~~ high mortality etc lead to higher population trends.

(4) Social factors such as patriarchy, son preference etc ~~affect~~ population trends.

In this light, the government has undertaken various

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steps:-

1. Promoting education & spread of economic development to the grassroots.
2. Focusing on women's health & education through Janani Suraksha Yojna, ICDS scheme etc.
3. Mission Parivar Vikas to target high TFR districts
4. Promoting use of contraceptives like Antara, & Choya.
5. Spreading awareness through programmes like Vasectomy Fortnight, Saas-Bahu Sammelans etc.
6. Promoting institutionalised child birth.

This would help achieve replacement level TFR of 2.1.

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16. Examine the contemporary trends and reasons for change in the traditional family structure in India. Discuss the reforms needed in the existing social security protection measures in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवार की पारंपरिक संरचना में परिवर्तन की समकालीन प्रवृत्तियों और इसके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में वर्तमान सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायों में आवश्यक सुधारों की चर्चा कीजिए।

The traditional family structure in the country has been that of joint families. However, in recent times there has been a shift towards nuclear & smaller families. There has also been a rise in single parent families.

Reasons for Change

(1) Fragmentation of joint holdings like land.

(2) Migration of people to cities in search of employment, better living conditions etc.

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(3) Economic burdens making it easier to support small families

(4) & Penetration of ideas of individual freedoms & lifestyle which has affected traditional structures.

(5) Urbanization & limited space leading to smaller units living together.

(6) More freedom to women & their empowerment and financial independence. ~~leading~~ leading to ~~divorces~~, single adoptions etc.

(7) ~~Divorces~~

These changes require ~~to~~ ~~changes~~ reforms in the existing social protection measures:-

(1) Enhanced protection

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for the elderly population as they often live alone with no support. Need Care-takers, health support etc.

(2) Legal & institutional framework to protect ~~wom~~ vulnerable women & support to single women families to stop any discrimination

(3) Childcare measures like paternity benefits, creches, work from home etc.

(4) Development of urban infrastructure to support migration. Benefits such as insurance, affordable housing etc

(5) Community emotional support to counter loneliness & depression.

This would ensure healthy development of society in new structures

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17. Differentiate between eustatic and isostatic type of sea-level changes. Also, discuss the resultant landforms which are likely to be formed as a result of sea-level fluctuations. **(250 words) 15**

सुस्थितिक और समस्थितिक प्रकार के सागर तल परिवर्तनों के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, सागर-तल के उतार-चढ़ाव के परिणामस्वरूप निर्मित होने वाली संभावित परिणामी भू-आकृतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Sea level changes happen due to a variety of reasons, most common being tides. There can be 2 types of changes:-

(1) Eustatic

This happens when there is a change in volume of water or shape of ocean basin changes. This affects the amount of water that can be held

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and hence induces sea-level change. This affects sea-level worldwide.

(2) Isostatic

This happens due to change in position of land with respect to sea. When height of land rises, it causes consequent loss in sea level. These are local changes.

Landforms

2 types of ~~landforms~~ landforms are created :-

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① Emergent

Rise in level of land causes erosion and beach formation.

② Submergent

Rise in sea levels causes formation of :-

a) Fjords - Steep raises

b) River valleys.

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18. What are the forces that drive the movement of lithospheric plates? In this context, identify the different types of plate boundaries based on their nature of interaction with suitable examples of the characteristic features formed along them. **(250 words) 15**

स्थलमंडलीय प्लेटों को संचलित करने वाले बल कौन-से हैं? इस संदर्भ में, उनके किनारे निर्मित अभिलाक्षणिक विशेषताओं के उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ उनकी अंतरक्रिया की प्रकृति पर आधारित विभिन्न प्रकार की प्लेट सीमाओं की पहचान कीजिए।

Lithospheric plates or tectonic plates are slabs of rock which form the Earth's crust. These can be Continental or oceanic.

According to the Theory of Plate Tectonics, these plates are continuously moving and causing changes in landform patterns and crust formation.

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Movement

(1) The earth's core & mantle consist of molten material called magma due to high temperatures in the depth.

(2) The molten magma rises and spreads below the crust, solidifying a little.

(3) However, the heat ~~in~~ ~~the~~ below the surface again causes this to ~~melt~~ melt and sink back. leading to new magma coming up.

(4) This cyclical movement keeps the plates moving.

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Types

① ~~Convergent~~ Divergent Boundaries -

Plates pull away from each other. This leads to generation of new crust. eg at Mid Atlantic ridge.

② Convergent Boundary - One plate dives under another and creates subduction zone. Crust gets destroyed here. eg. fold mountains.

③ Transform Boundaries :-

Plates move horizontally past. Crust neither created nor destroyed.

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19. Highlight the factors responsible for location of automobile industries in India. Also, examine the challenges in the wake of transformations taking place in the automotive industry. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ऑटोमोबाइल उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, ऑटोमोटिव उद्योग में हो रहे परिवर्तनों के आलोक में चुनौतियों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

The automobile industry is a major contributor to the economy, providing about 7% of the GDP and about 34 million jobs.

The location factors in India are :-

① Raw materials - Located where ancillary & spare parts, accessories' etc. are created. eg. in Gujarat region.

② Access to Markets - Proximity to consumers increases

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chances of sale and reduces transportation cost.
eg. Delhi-NCR region.

(3) Infrastructure – Favourable power supply, technical labour, reasonable wages etc. eg. in Tamil Nadu i.e Chennai. gets uninterrupted power supply.

(4) Govt. policies – Favourable policies facilitate setting up of Industry. eg. shift in Tata nano plant from West Bengal to Gujarat.

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Challenges in Transformation

(1) New emmission standards like BS VI.

(2) Increased focus on environmental sustainability.

(3) Promotion of public transport by state.

(4) Division & fragmentation of market into different types of automobiles.

(5) New technologies like AI driven cars.

(6) Reducing consumer demand.

These challenges need to be addressed to ensure proper growth of the sector.

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20. Identify the major Uranium reserves in the world and the countries from where India sources it. What measures are required to ensure supply security of fuel for nuclear plants in the country? **(250 words) 15**

विश्व के प्रमुख यूरेनियम भंडारों और उन देशों की पहचान कीजिए जहाँ से भारत इसका आयात करता है। देश में परमाणु संयंत्रों के लिए ईंधन आपूर्ति की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किन उपायों की आवश्यकता है?

Uranium is the raw material for nuclear energy. It is formed in various isotopes. like U 235, U238 etc

The major reserves of Uranium are:-

1. Kazakhstan
2. Australia
3. Russia.
4. Canada

Other countries like South Africa, Central Asian Countries also have Uranium

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reserves.

India

India's reserves are located in Jharkhand [Singhbhum], Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala.

The monazite sands in Kerala are a source of uranium as well as thorium.

Despite this, India imports uranium from Kazakhstan, Russia, Australia & Canada as there is less availability in India as well as extraction costs are high.

India also has treaties with France & Namibia for uranium sourcing.

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Measures to ensure supply

1. Invest in technology to reduce extraction cost.
2. Seek other countries as source of imports.
3. Create reserves.
4. Enhance the nuclear energy programme to foster development of the thorium based reactor
5. Negotiate entry into NSG.

This would help in ~~sa~~ producing sustainable nuclear energy

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